PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN. MAKING HIMSELF AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE CITY'S LIFE.

Not the Blood-thirsty Immigrant Now, but a Skilled Workman, a Successful Business Man, a Professional Man or a Politician - Italian Girls as Servants.

The Italian in New York is growing rapidly into an important part of the population, and he to forcing himself into recognition, not only as a good citizen, but also as a material element in the habitual and commercial life of the metropolis. He is a very different person from the figure of him which has grown up in the popular mind, formed during the earlier years of Italian immigration. Then the Italian could get none but the poorest employments, and keeping in colonies. called the attention of Americans to him only when the interference of the criminal authorities was necessary. He has a hot temper, which, particularly when roused by jealousy or at the gaming table, is two apt to vent itself with the use of knife or pastol. liands of Italians in this country have earned unenviable reputations as persistent counterfeiters, while others vie with the Jews and Hungarians as illicit distillers.

With tales of these doings, mixed with mysterious bints of dark Matia conspiracies and murders forming the principal knowledge that Americans had of the Ballan immigrants, it was no wonder that they seen acquired a reputation as being ferocious and blood thirsty. When the police tried to get information about Italien crimes, they found it almost impossible, and this gave rise to the impression that all of the people were banded together to protect the evildoers. The fact was tention for witnesses, in which it is not uncom-mon to keep a witness locked up for a year or more, while the accused person is out on bail. When persons not connected with the authorities, such as newspaper reporters, went among them for information, they fairly bubbled over with it, as soon as they were satisfied of their safety from

The public heard frequently also of Italian bankers failing and absconding and of the crowds of angry depositors who at once gathered about banking offices, breathing threats of vengeance which they were all too ready to make good. Dishonesty was added to the list of bad Italian qualities. As a matter of fact the Italian is in many ways

the opposite of the popular conception of him in this country. He is generally good natured, industrious, sober, frugal and honest. It is 'be very reputation for honesty, established perhaps by generations of respected ancestors, which has led up to the disasters which so frequently overtake the little Italian bankers, and one can only understand this by getting a glimps of some of the conditions which surround the Italian peasant in his home. There is hardly one of these fullures in which it does not appear that the banker had been either Mayor of his native town had held some other civil office or was relative of such officials. He or his relatives were also, probably notaries, store keepers or local merchan's of some sort, who had grown to be respected by all their neighbors and henored by a government appointment because of their high character. The peasant in Italy has nothing to do with regular banks. When he has savings he takes them to the great man of the village and places them with him. They take no receipt

about the banker they will say, "Oh, yes; poor

fellow, he lost it all." and then he may come back. The Italians' frugality is evidenced by the enormous sums which they save and send home to Italy, which is estimated to amount to something like \$200 a yearfor each of the 400,000 Italian

laborers here. If you would see some evidences of the Italian's jovial nature, his home loving qualities and good care of his family, go into that great colony between Broadway and the Bowery below Houston street, especially in Elizabeth, Mott and Mulberry streets, and down to Mulberry Bend Park. There you will see scores of well clothed, chubby children, women who show that there is no lack of money in their house and men happy and jolly. On feast days and holidays neighbor joins with neighbor to celebrate, whole blocks are decorated, music hired and fireworks bought and the whole community gives itself over to innocent amusementa. In an Italian district in Brooklyn, not long ago, on one of these holidays, the street itself was festooned with decorations, its asphalt pavement made spotlessly clean and then it was barred off and turned into a public ballroom, and

It was crowd at with dancers and merrymakers. When the Italian immigration began there was little that the newcomers could find to do except heavy laboring work, building railroads, or working in mines. In a country like ours where everything stimulates men to their best endeavors, it is but natural that the laboring field is the hardest to keep filled. Every man is looking to better himself, and we have had to trust to immigration for the men to handle the pick and shove; ever since the great Irish immigration began away back in the forties. In recent years the Italians and Hungarians have filled these places, but there is good reason to believe that the Itanan will emancipate himself a great deal sooner than has any other class of European immigrants. In New York the evidences of this are manifold. The growing ranks of Italian doctors, lawyers and engineers show the progress. It is a fact, too, that in number of the handi-rafts Italians have almost displaced the men of other nations. As many esaitan stonemasons will be found here to day as men of any other nation in that trade, the ranks of Italian corpenters are growing rapidly, and the Italian house decorators are fas monopolizing that business. In every branch of handicraft it is found that the Italian is not only a skilled workman, carefully trained, but

a do ile employee. It is however, in the line of trade that the line tan has perhaps his most admirable and successful qualities. A few years ago the Irish apple women and peanut venders were seen on the streets. The Italian came and all others disappeared, and to day, not only in New York, but in all the cities and towns of any consequence in the East, Italian fruit stands flourish and offer a profusion of fruits

groceries and seasonable fruits. A casual observer would suppose that these displays belonged to the general stock of the store and were made by the store's proprietor, but this is not so. Each stand is run by an Italian, or sometimes a firm of Italians, and is an entirely separate enterprise The stands are open day and night, and every norning they get supplies fresh from the markets. If one shops at these stands he will find that the shrewd Italian does not do business on the coutine line that forces a German green grocer to charge high prices, but that very day his stand is abundantly supplied with that which is best and cheapest in the market. The attendant smiles and encourages you when you want these things and ules the measure full.

The Italian has also found another profitable field for his painstaking labors in the more prosperous tenement house districts. In front of of these houses, where stores occupy the ground floor, you will see a sign, "Coal, Wood and Ice, over the basement steps and on the sidewalk some bootblacking chairs. You might be surprised to learn how much business these modest signs represent, how many persons are kept employed and the convenience they represent to the dwellers of the house and its neighborhood. What the hall boy in a hotel is to the guest, the coal, wood and ice" man is to the tenement house dweller. If the tenant wants coal, he whisties down the tube to the Italian in the basement and it is brought to him for ten cents a scuttle full. Ice comes also at his command, in cakes of twenty pounds for five cents. If he prefers to have his own coal in a bin the Italian will put it in for him, carry it upstairs when needed or do any other service at a reasonable charge. When the tenement house dweller leaves home in the the Italian is there to black his shoes or to brush his clothes. Nearly every bootblack in New York to-day is an Italian.

The Italian is also a shrewd politician and party managers pay much attention to him. He has already secured a fair representation in the public offices. Those who know the Italians n their homes hold out a promise that within a few years Italian immigration will solve the question of the household servant. Few Italian

women have come over as yet.
"When it becomes known in Italy," said one well competent to speak upon the subject, "that women here can find employment in doing housework in unlimited numbers at even \$10 or \$12 a

In the summer of last year she built the Fairview Hotel in Dawson, then the biggest building in that town, with thirty rooms, all electrically equipped. She was the principal promoter of a telephone company which bought out a rival concern and now has its lines connecting Dawson. Grand Forks, and Dominion, at the mouth of Caribos Creek, and within a year expects to connect Sulphur and Hunker creeks with Dawson, Miss Multoney last year, when the need of a supply of a niking water was felt in Dawson, aided in the establishment of the Hyrica Water Company. She has acquired mining properties which sie makes a business of developing, hiring men to work them, but directing the work herself.

"It ke mining, she said to a reporter of the Dawson Daily Nets," and have only cired a foreman because it books better to have itse of that a man a running the mines. But the trith is, I look after the management myself."

This winter Miss Mulroney is to come cast on a set to her family in Pennsylvan a, and she intends to go to England where there are other members of the family, and to remain in Europe for to For S Expestion next year. Miss Mulroney with a dozen claims and leases another in the Khoudike. Some of them are of such excellent promise that she has refused considerable sums for them. One whose owner managed it baily has leased and set out to work systematically, employing twelve men in It. From one of her mines she took \$1,000 a day during the summer just passed.

From the Boston Berald.

fruit stands flourish and offer a profusion of fruits which were unknown to our markets before. These in turn draw their supplies largely from italians who are in the wholesale trade, merchants whose business standing is second to none in this city. Now the Italian is spreading his field to the handling of green groceries, and it would not be surprising if soon this business was in his handa. The Italian green grocer can be seen of his best in that busy part of Second avenue below St. Mark's place. Here, where grocery stores and butcher shops thrive upon the trade of the thirify Germans who crowd the neighborhood, each such store has in front of it a great display of green many more, for they all reported excellent aport, and have carried home ample proof of their prowess.

Bitterness of Failure at the Polls.

'It isn't always an easy matter for a public official to perform his duty," said the man of experience. "By duty I mean what is the sometimes widely at variance with the promptings of have in mind now the difficult task imposed upon Charley Tatman when he was Sheriff of Clermont county. Tatman had been a good friend of mine for many years. When he has elected to the office of Sheriff he asked me to act as deputy. During the first year of Tatman's term nothing of importance happened. But along in the second year of our service, just at the time when Tatman began to lay his plans for re-election, we struck a snag.

"The farmers in the southern part of the county gave the alarm. For some time, so they complained, they had peen suffering from the dep redations of some petty robber or band of robbers. Most of the theits were small, but they were conunuous and systematic. The luckless farmers had banded themselves together for the detection of the culprit and the protection of their meatand position, but they made no progress in running down the thief. Once or twice, indeed, after a light fall of snow they had succeeded in tracing footsteps from three or four houses whose cliars had been looted to a place about a quarter

collars had been looted to a place about a quarter of a mile distant from the scene of plunder, but at that distance the footsteps suddenly disappeared.

The former's suspicions were strongly aroused against a family named Leach. The Leaches had alwoys been considered the most worthless white trash in the neighborhood. They were lary, they were uncleanly, and they were ignorant. It was a well known fact that Hiram Leach had not done a day's work in two years. Yet in spite of this protracted leisure the Leaches continued to shift along in their usual haphayard meaner instead of being packed off to the poorhouse, bag and bargage, as would have been the fate of any other family in similar circumstances. Finally the farmers appealed to Tatman to help fix the

places them with him. They take no receive they daw acainst it in supplex and the they with many good and estimate the seed at one people of their own maintain of an analysis of the seed of the s

as the Spring Garden Gaie, the intersection of Broadway and Fullon street, thence to the Frieth Water Pond on Canal attent, and thence by a small turning to the tree on the highway dieth hill, "near the sail's quentiated of the Bow ry now the Thalla. Theatrel, and thence by a small turning to the tree on the highway dieth lane (the present Bowers) "to the furthermost house in the same and thence to Kip's Ran," and the same and the control of the Bowers and growth. Tatman stepped the hower are of hills to the south boundary of the Harlem River at Third avenue the first bridge over the Harlem at this point not being built until many gears later during the Revolutionary war and the same and brooks. The sair parallel was all the same and the same and brooks are striking as a straing and modeled toward the rear of the house. The sair parallel wood in Harlem River at Third avenue the first bridge over the Harlem at this point not being built until many gears later during the Revolutionary war war to be some the first property war and the control of the Bottle and Operates Several Good Mines.

Mies Mulroney Founds a Town, Builds Hotels and Operates Several Good Mines.

One of the successful Klondike settlers who did better than merely make a lucly strike when she went there a little more than two years ago is a Pennsylvania woman, Miss B. A Mulroney. She is now an important factor in the life of the mining settlements and is constantly becoming more so. She want to Dawson in the summer of 1837 and opened a grocery store which she was obliged to close in the early fall because of lack of provisions up there. In July she had seen, when going up the creeks, a side which she thought was bound in the growth of the country in population to become the location of a town. It was at the lunction of the Edorado and Honanza creeks. She located a building lot there and put up a hotel, cailing it the Grand Ferks Hotel, and around that has grown the town of grand Forks allow the principal promoter of a five of the principal promote

Tatman looked at her significantly. I'm the sherilf, he said, blundly and cruelly. Perhaps you can guess the rest.

The axe dropped to the ground at that and the woman pressed her coarse red hands to her cheeks, over which show flakes were drifting like half-frozen tears. She made no audible reply to Tatman's communication, but the children who had gathered close about us took alarm at the dread word sherilf, and broke out into a concerted wall of adright, as though they had heard the crack of door.

"No, his sister. His wife's dead. Died when this'n was a baby, she said. Inying her hand on the head of the smallest child which had essaved to take refuge in the folds of her scant skirt. My name is Marthy Leach, she added, as an afterthought. Twe stayed here ever since the childrens mother went and sort o' looked after 'em."

"You understand my cream here. I'm quite sure, Miss Leach, he said. You have undoubtedly heard the numers that have been current for weeks past concerning your brother. I have a duty to perferm. I must search your house.

"The weman's thin, ha chet like face grew more peaked and languant. For a moment a ook of detance glowed in her eyes. When that died away shilled the smallest child into her arms and starie i koward the house."

"Line would be said." He's in here." and starte I toward the house.
"Come on 's be said. 'He's in here.'

"Tome on, she said. 'He's in here.'
"Tatin at and I followed her into a long, low room, and the children and dogs crowded in at our heels. The room was almost dark. The greater part of what poor light there was was derived from a liftyl flame that leaped up from the prester part of what poor light there was was de-rived from a lifful flame that leaped up from the locals the open firedoce, for the windows which were too served to admit much light even in their prime condition, were rendered aimost opaque by the rags which were substituted for the broken panes and the swirts of snow that control the few-remaining ones. A man set at one corner of the firediance. He was coughing violently when we entered, and I noticed that the hand he held up to his dips was almost transparent in its thinness. The woman stool silently before him that his precaysm of coughing had ended. Then she speake

speke "Hi." she said, 'bere's two men come to see you."
"The man raised his hollow dark eyes and shook back his thick dark hair. Taiwan rooked at me appealingly, but I could give him no encourage. They have a duty to perform, the woman of the thumb tearing out.

PLAIN DUTY AS SHERIFF.

TATMAN WENT DOWN TO DEFEAT

RECAUSE HE SHIRKED IT.

A Woman's Story when He Went to Make an Arrest Caused Him to Face a Community's Displeasure and to Taste the Bitterness of Failure at the Polls.

There was an sneer in the woman's voice that contract the story was an arrest than an arrest consecutive and the most don't count.

There was an sneer in the woman's voice that contracts of Failure at the Polls.

trasted painfully with her shrunken, withered face and figure. The man taid his face in the hollow of his sketeton tike hands and groaned. The woman numed toward Tatman and me.

"Is pose," she said, grimty, 'you'd like to search the house.

Taiman's face was flushed and his whole fig-seemed to cry out an apology for our being

I believe I shall have to, he said. "The law

"The believe I shail have to," he said. 'The law requires it, you know.

"The woman straightened up siin as a rod.
"Weil, she said.'I won't put you to much trouble. It ain't worth while for you to go pokin around into unnecessary corners. Here's what there is left of the last haul. The potatoes is 'She steepped to the cupboard in the corner and threw back the door.

"Merthal' the man called out, sharpis.
"That's all right, Hi, she said. 'I knew it'd have to come sooner or later, an it's no use to beat about the bush now that the officers is here in that box. The meal is in that jar on the second shelf. The meat is wrapped up in that towel. The stuff is almost gone already, for we ve got a good many mouths to feed here, countin in the dogs. It's a good thing you come when you did, for like as not there d have been another haul to night or the night after.

"The woman sat down on a stool opposite her brother, and motioned Tatman and me to chairs in front of the frepiese." I took the seat, but Tatman remained standing.

"I'm very sorry to find things as they are,' he said. I came, of course, to arrest Mr. Leach, should I find him guilty. He is evidently a very sick man. I do not see how I can take him into custody to day, yet if he is guilty, as you say.

"The woman sprang to her feet like a wounded animal." Who said he was guilty "she broke in. 'I

on wouldn't think I'd be able to do it, either, would you" she resumed, pitching her voice high keyed monotone once more. "Im 72 old, but I've stin got heaps of strength. I' ways been strong as an ox. I've had need work in unlimited numbers at even \$10 or \$12 a month, there will be a rush to get the places, and Italian household servants are not surpassed by any in the world."

ROADMAKING IN OLD NEW TORK.

ROADMAKING IN OLD NEW TORK.

Methods of the Old Dutch Burghers in Making Public Improvements.

The historian Winthrop, an authority on old New York asit existed under Dutch burgher rule, before it passed under English domination and before the tide of foreign immigration set in, thus summarized the view of many intelligent defenders of the Dutch government of New Amsterdam. It cannot claim for the Dutch that they were a fast moving people, they considered long over all their projects of improvements, many pipes were smoked in silence before the colored or the Dutch that they were a fast moving people, they considered long over all their projects of improvements; many pipes were smoked in silence before the decision came; if regress followed, they spring from what had been omitted and not from what had been of the mass and similar circumstances. Finally if the later in the whole problem to the call of the ways of the control of the world. There are wo

CIR DRIVERS' GLOVES.

And the Various Gloves and Mittens Worn by Motormen and Gripmen.

The car driver, when he were any coverings on his hands at all, has always worn gloves. He needed the use of his separate fingers in handling the reins, but his modern successor, the grip-man or the motorman, while wearing gloves in summer, in winter wears mittens; he does not need the use of his fingers separately in handling the mechanical apparances he manipulates, and mittens are the warmer and more comfortable. In summer all wear gloves. Aside from their greater convenience, they are at that season cooler. Gloves and mittens for motormen, gripmen and car drivers are made in many, a hundred or more, different varieties. The materials used in their manufacture are horselide, buckskin, sheepskin, cowhide, calfskin, and rub her, the glove of the mitten being made perhaps entirely of a single one of these materials, or of two in combination; and then many of these gloves. or mittens are lined with some other material, or they are, it may be, worn with some other kind

of glove or mitten. Horselitd, has in recent years come to be largely used for gripmen's and motormen's mittens. There is made of horsehide for this use a leather that is not only strong and has good wearing

There is made of horsehide for this use a leather that is not only strong and has good wearing qualities, but that is at the same time soft and pirable. One kind of horsehide mittens is made with a woollen lining, and with what is eatled an extension cuff, also of wool, to be turned back over the wrist of the wearer. The horsehide tanned for mittens does not get hard, nor does it shrink. Of course, no man using leather gloves or mittens of any kind ever throws them aside when they are wel, to care for themselves, but he orie them carefully, o cashonisy weraling them with a sort of a massage, to keep them soft and flexible.

The driver wearing gloves buys very probably, gloves of buckssin, very stout and heavy, and the old driver is likely to buy them unlined. He wears next his hands, with the unlined buckskin gloves over them, a fleeced-lined cotton glove than is specially made for this use, it keeps the finand warm and keeps of the chili of the leather; drawing off the buckskin glove, the driver has in wet or cold weather, a hand that is dry, and with whileh he can rasily and conveniently get at his watch. And if these inner gloves get wel, or damp from the perspiration of the hand, they can be easily and readily dried separately from the buckskin loves, and so quickly made ready to wear again inside the buckskins.

These gloves are worn pretty large, so that they will not cramp the freedom of the wearer's hand, that they may be put on and taken o' readily they are cut with a wide and roomy wrist part. In that part of the glove in one and taken o' readily they are cut with a wide and roomy wrist part. In that part of the glove madays, there is inset, with its base at the edge of the wist, a sunail gore of softer leather. Attached to the glove is hand-wide; when the glove list, and affording better protection from the weather, and affording better protection from

CONCERNING THE SAUSAGE.

THE VARIOUS CASINGS USED AND WHERE THEY COME FROM.

Engaged in Making Them Recipes for Sausages About the Same, Sausages are made with sheep, with hog, and ith cattle casings. All the hog and cattle casings used in this country in sausage naking are from animals raised here; the great bulk of the sheep casings come from various for eign countries; from England, and countries of Continental Europe, and in smaller quantities from Australia and New Zealand. Great quantities of sheep casings are imported, and on the other hand large quantities of American hog and cattle casings are exported to various foreign

countries. Sheep casings, as they are put up for sale to sausage makers, are in bundles containing three hundred or four hundred feet of casings, according to the caliber. Millions of bundles of such casings are sold annually, which are used for frankfurters, wienerwurst and other small sausages. These casings range in size from half an inch to an inch in diameter and the sausage maker can get any size he wants, and so make sausages in practically any desired

number to the pound, from six to twenty. The casings are first roughly sorted as to size and they are then separately blown up by an operator who inflates them in lengths of a few yards at a time, the entire length of a sheep casing being eighty or one hundred feet. The operator inflates only so much of it as he can observe and control; the inflation being to grade the casing to size, and to discover flaws, if any perfect parts and the small ends are cut out, not, however, to be thrown away; but to be used in the manufacture of strings for tennis rackets, in making surgical ligatures, round belts for hollow faced pulleys and parts of cotton looms, and for violin strings. The perfect casings run in lengths

sorted together with the greatest nicety.

Hog casings are larger, and they vary more in the individual animal than sheep casings do; that is to say the casing taken from a hor varies. in its several parts or sections, distinctly, as to size and as to thickness, and consequently as to availability for the various purposes of sausage The thinnest part of the hog casing is the one of the greatest length; this is the casing employed in making the widely-used pork sausage. such as is eaten, for instance, with buckwheat cakes. The middle part, of which there is less In length, is used for making blood and liver sausages, and the largest and thickest part of thanges, and the target of a sausage that is made writer, but that will keep in auruner. The omach of the bog is used for containing head seese. Hog casings are inspected with the same re as sheep casings and sorted in sizes with the

care as sheep casings and sorted in sizes with the same nicety.

Beef casings are the largest of all the samsage casings used, and as with the hog casing, the beef casing varies distinctly in its parts, or sections, as to diameter and as to thickness. Beef casings of the different sizes are used for the various kinds, sizes and grades of the larger samsages, bolognas, liver samsage, and so to and for head cheese, blood pudding, and so forth. Bestless the casings there are used from the beef animal, the bledder, for pressed samsages, and the gullet for a large straight samsage. The beef casings are insteted and sarted with the same care that maris the inspection and softing of the sheep and hog ensures. How casings and beef casings are an abattor product.

Sheep casings and beef casings are used in the making of samsages such as are sold the year

As to the quality of the materials of which they are made, some satisators are made of selected meals and some are made of fluer natural than are used in other; but the great majority of all salars es are made of the trammings of hams and shoulders, and of forequarament, and, generally speaking of the cheapest parts of good meat. There are in fact, few parts of the animal available for the jurisses that are not used to some extent in sausage making. More or less built bed is used in the manufacture of some sausages, but, tits nointed out, built bed coats.

Australia, or perhaps from Spain. Likewise in recent years the man enting sausage in London or Vienna would very likely have found that sausage in a casing from the United States. Now, in almost any foreign country, the sausage enter sausage in a casing from the United States. Now, in almost any foreign country, the acusage enter might find the entire sausage from America, for large quantities of American sausages are now exported. Within the past large or lour years the exports of sausages from this country have increased 500 per cent and they are still increasing, owing among other things to the excellence of American corneled cattle and logs, the sausages thus exported include various kinds, sizes, and shapes of larger sausages, and some frankfurters put up in time. We imported as we still do indeed, though not so many as formerly, sausages from Germany, France and lady. We now send sausages to all those countries, and to What Sausages Are Made Of-The Great Quantities Produced - Many American Sausages now Exported-Thousands of sausages from Germany, France and Italy. We now send sausages to all those countries, and to England. Austria. Spain, in fact to all flurope, competing there with the native sausages in price as well as quality, and American sausages are sent also to all South America, and to Mexico and the West Indies.

HOW RRYAN GOT A GUN.

The Records Say It Is in Havana Harbor but the Colonel Knows Better. From the Nebraska State Journal.

Col. Bryan is the proud possessor of a Krag-Jorgensen rifle that he received estensibly from the members of Company A of the Third Nebraska Regiment on the eve of his departure, after he made his farewell address. How the gun was secured for him, and why it is not now reposing with the Maine in the depths of Havana barbor. where the records of the War Department show it to be, make a story of some interest. When Col. Bryan was taking leave of the men

of the Third Regiment, Quartermaster Schwind made the proposition to some of the men that it | the very food and the utensils which the men would be a good thing to give him a keepsake, by which he could remember with fondness the days he spent pacing the beat on the guard line as a private soldier. It was suggested that the most appropriate thing that could be presented was a nice, new shining rifle, and, accordingly, the proposition was made to Company A men, this being the company in which Mr. Bryan enlisted as a private. First Sergeant Stein was one to whom the matter was presented, and he began hustling among the privates for subscriptions. The cost of the gun was a little less than \$20, and after careful work in the limited time at the disposal of the first sergeant only \$13 was promised, not collected. Work was begun on the subscrip tions on the day before Col. Bryan's departure, and he came around the next day at noon to review the company, but there was no presentation then be-cause enough money had not been raised and

cause enough money had not been raised and there was no gun ready.

Toward evening, when C.-I. Bryan was no longer a military man, his resignation having been accepted, Quartermaster Schwind interested himself in the matter to a considerable extent, and promised to make up any deficiency that might remain, for it was necessary to have a gun at once. He then went to Capt. Schwarz and said the expense had been satisfactorily arranged, and desired to have him pravide a bright weapon from the company's extra stores. Cant. Schwarz pointed to an order existing all this time stating claimly that no king, forecomen rifles were to be plainly that no King Jorgensen rifles were to be sold of used outside the service. This order had been posted, and Col. Bryan knew or should have seen posted, and Col. Bryan knew or should have known of it, as well as quartermaster Schwind. It is understood that Capt. Schwarz had pre-viously refused to make any contribution to the fund, and that when appeared to by the quarter-master for the gun he very plainly cited the order under which the whole regiment was acting. This might have been a poser for some peo-ple, but not so with the quartermaster of the Third Nebraseka Regiment. He hastened about to sev-

Under which the whole regiment was acting.

This might have been a poset for some people, but not so with the quartermaster of the Third Nebraeka Regiment. He hastened about to several of the others and at last the gun was secured from tapt. Dungan of company K, who ranked seventh in the regiment and was alterward promoted to Major over the heads of the other officers above him. It was a beauty, fresh from the extra supply in the hands of the company and when the speech was made turning it over, it is said tears flowed, and the blue uniform of W. J. Bryan, civilian, trembled with suppressed emotion at the thoughtfulness of his former comrades. His farewell address was full of pathos.

Mr. Bryan marched away with his new possessor and the men went back to cleaning up camp. The order about Krag Jorgensens was never rescanded, however, and the time came, when the Third Regiment crossed seas and recrossed them, that it became necessary according to military usage to account for the gun which was presented that evening to Col. Bryan. Col. Vifunin called a beard of survey and among other things that this beard did was the act of finding that the gun had been lost overboard in Havana harner in a hox, through no fault of the captain of Company K. It is not known whether the board of survey knew the matter they were passing on and it is probable that they wid not. The representation was made and they made a finding that the field of the captain of the first of the captai beef cashings and beef cashings are used in the making of sausages such as are sold the year round. Hog cashings are made largely used for the making of sausages such as are sold chiefly in the winter and other colder months. The tork sausages season and the men went back to cleaning up camp at the ends, and nowadays park antisages are rate, to some extent at least, even in summer. All the casings from a bulleck would hold say. 200 tounds of sausages and the cashings from a bulleck would hold say. 200 tounds of sausages and the cashings from a sheep would hold invelve or eighteen pounds. Of the lotal production of sausages the greatest weight is of the kinds sold in heef cashings in these measure the sausages and made in which would be the kinds sold in heef cashings in the are measure the sausages ends in the various kinds of sausages made there taken to make a string of sausages made there taken to make a string of sausages made there taken to make a string of sausages made there taken to make a string of sausages made there taken to make a string of sausages made the relation to make a string of sausages made the relation to make a string of sausages made the relation to make a string of sausages and the men went hack to cleaning up camp. The order about Krag Jorgensens was the Taird Hegiment crossed seas and recrossed them that the cashing the matter through the men went hack to cleaning up camp. The order about Krag Jorgensens was the trail Hegiment crossed seas and recrossed them. Third Hegiment crossed seas and recrossed them, that the condition to the sausages and the men went hack to cleaning up camp. The order about Krag Jorgensens was the trail Hegiment crossed seas and recrossed them. Third Hegiment crossed seas and recrossed them that the cashing the many large to account for the gun which was presented the tender about Krag Jorgensens was not the men went in the third Hegiment crossed seas and recrossed them. Third Hegiment crossed seas and recrossed them. Third Hegiment crossed seas and recrossed

So the cook has the money, Col. Bryan has the gun and the United States Government holds

the sack.

Capt. Schwarz was asked regarding the mat-ter, and he said that the proposition to assist ier, and he said that the proposition to assist in the presentation by helping raise the money and by securing a gun was made to him, but that he refused to have anything to do with

for any more content of the solid that the proposition to assist the second are content on the presentation by beloning raise the money and hy securing a cun was made to him, but the relaxed to have anything to do with that he relaxed to have anything to do with the first of that class of arms.

JIM WARDSER OF IDAHO, it would not be content of the c

of hams and shoulders, and to horselessed related of the animal available for the rurrace that are part of the contract that the animal available for the rurrace that are part of the contract that the animal available for the rurrace that are provided to the contract of the animal available for the rurrace that are provided to the contract of the animal available for the rurrace of the animal available for the contract of the contract of the entire bedy of ingredients for the rurrace of the contract fix to replace them. In other words, it busted him, and he got out of it the best he could, which was to go off to Toronto and trade his town site for a stock of goods. These, to the extent of \$40,000, he carried on to Lake Bennett and started in it down the river for Dawson. Evidently dim's linck wasn't on the water for his best load of stuff was wrecked and he only savel enough out of it to bring him in \$0,000, when, if he had had linck his \$40,000 would easily have been said for \$400,000 at the usual Dawson profit. That sect of thing would have knocked out most men, but Wardner went right on, and now I understand he has got something to present to the notice of New York, ers better than anything he ever struck.

"His black cat farm' was one of the things that gave him a ceputation for wealth. This was a farm on an island in Puget Sound, where he raised, according to his representations to an Eastern jou nalist, such vast numbers of black cats that their fur brough him in a fabulous revenue. Of course, it was a fabric of the fancy, but the story was fold everywhere, and Wardner's black cat farm was one of the features of the coaston pager at least.

"Another story is told on him of a time when he was between fortunes and wanted to get to New York for a grab stake. He was at Vancouver, and as he couldn't swim, nothing was left him to go on but the land, so he struck the Canadian Pacific Raifrad. He stated his case to the agent and asked him to telegraph Mr. Shaughnessy, the General Passenger Agent at Montreal, to the effect that Mr Wardner was at Vancouver, and unless he got trousportation he would have to walk. The obliving agent sent the message and asked. Shall I issue the transportation? Later the agent received a reply. Don't let Mr. Wardner was fiving eastward on a C. P. train. Arriving at Montreal Wardner was a transportation? Later the agent received a reply. Don't let Mr. Wardner was fiving eastward on a C. P. train. Arriving at Montreal Wardner went to Shaughnessy to extend his thanks, and when the G

LIFE IN THE YEAR 6000 B.C. FACTS FROM YERY ANCIENT TOMBS OPENED IN EGYPT.

The Habits of People Then Very Differs ent from What They Are Now-Nursing Bottles Were Used and Vanity Was Felt-The Oldest Plants in the World. How long has man been on earth? The answer o this question is being modified by every turn of the explorer's spade. The expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania, which has been at work at Nuffer, has through Prof. Hilprecht, its Assyriologist, set the date of 6000 or 7000 B. C. on some of the monuments oncovered. Now comes M. E. Amelineau to reenforce these dates by discoveries in prehistorie Egypt. The full report of his discoveries has not yet been published, but this investigator has prepared the way to it by issuing the first volume of his account of the excavations at Abydos, the sacred residence of Osiris. Here he has found pre-historic tombs, some 150 in number, the contents of which go back at least 8,000 years. Fortunately for us who feel curiosity as to the doings of those distant ages and the men who lived then, the Egyptians had the notion that death was but the bridge from this life to the next, which would resemble this one so closely that the very food and furniture used here would be useful there. On this account

> that ancient time. In the jars and vases of these old tombs Ame ilneau has found various cereals, like wheat and rye, proving the agricultural tastes of those pea-Date stones are excellent evidence that the date paim was even then appreciated for its food products. Nor were these pre-historic people vegetarians, for if they were why should there be the bones of oxen and the horns of the gazelle in their tombs' Amelineau has actually taken us back to the stone age and the begin ning of the use of metals in Egypt, for he has found innumerable arrow heads cunningly chipped out of flint, and knives, scrapers and saws made of the same hard material. The decorative instinct was arready alive, or why should these old workmen have spent days on polish ing and chipping stone bracelets?

they furnished the tombs as they would furnish

homes. Therefore in them have been found

and women of that time used while arive. It is to this fortunate accident that is due the exact-

ness with which a nineteenth century excavator

can say precisely how those who died 6,000 years

B. C. lived, what they are, how they dressed and

what was the range of mind and civilization is

It is almost possible to trace the development of civilization step by step through these remains, for here are earthen plates so rudely shaped as to prove that the potter's wheel, one of the first inventions of primitive man the world over, was not yet known. Then come other plates and pots and jugs just as surely turned on that very useful machine, showing the next step upward The following evolution of inventive genius shows itself in the more elaborate pottery, and the use of metals for making rude tools. Hard stone was now cut and shaped, diorite, onyx and rock crystal jars and vases were made with so much art that their highly polished surfaces astonish the mot-ern discoverer. It seems as if the use of the diabeen known by the reople who bollowed out som

ern discovered. It seems as it the use of the diamond or some other hard substance must have
been known by the people who hollowed out some
of these vasces, on the inside of which are still to
be seen the marks of the cutting implements.
It was found that some of the tombs were paved
with a kind of rose-colored marble, not native to
Egypt, and therefore this must have been imported from some distant country, showing that
the men of that time travelled and believed in
imported goods much as we do.

From stage to stage the perfection of the workmanship and the care displayed in ornamentation
increase constantly. The primitive geometrical
designs on the earliest pottry give way to drawings from life, and there are representations of
ostriches so lifelike as to be easily recognized;
a carving of a duck's head in hard schist in which
the shading of the plumage is brought out and
a carving of a human hand in the same hard
material, where the lines of the finger-nails are
well defined. As to wood carving these eld artists
were experts. They took the ebony which they
had to import and carved perfect statuettes of
lions, or of Nubian women, which can be identified
as such by the low forchead, angular face, small
eyes, prominent cheek bones, large mouth, thick
lips and hair parted into a number of tresses,
liferties a frog carved out-of-diorite, as unmistakable
as if it had been done by a modern artist.

The men and women were alike found of personal
adonnment, for beads of clay covered with blue
enamed, of corneliam, amethyst, emerald and
rock crystal, all pierced for stringing, the strings
having long since rotted away, were found in large
numbers. Hore too were vory and wooden instruments with which the evelula and how were
colored red or black to make the eves appear larger.

Vanity is then at least 8,000 years old.

The furniture was only found in bits, for the
was dwork had generally rotted away and all that
remained was the large rivers of a face of the most
remarkable finds made. These were so large ind

this design that the word Pharach is derived or rather the device signifies Pharach from the Egyptian Persa. "Great House," that is, the palace of the court.

When M. Amelineau opened some of these graves he found them to be the tombs of these graves he found them to be the tombs of these graves he found them to be the tombs of these graves he found them to be the tombs of these graves he found them to be the tombs of these graves he found them to be the tombs of these graves he found them to be the tombs of these graves he for more and lower Fgyph had not yet known as Soms of the Sun, the titles district Fgyphian monarchs. Among these was one wiese mame he reads ben, another colled on and founded had been been besides, some of whose titles could not be read, as they were entirely new. For instance, one was indicated by the sculpture of a serient, but how this is to be pronounced or what it means no Egyptiologist has yet found out. On comparing the names just found with all the long list of Erwitian Pharachs, not one like any of them could be found, and it was very logically concluded that these anticlate Menes, and that only now are we creating the earliest history of Egyption of the walls being so irregular that it is to be doubted whether the plumb line was then known. But, nevertheless, the interiors of the tombs were most interesting. Some of them were so short that it was evident that no human body could have been laid there at full length, and the explanation was forthermitist alternation was forthermitist alternation was forthermitist alternation of the Pharach which had been preserved at all. In the tomb of the Pharach whose name was indicated by a serpent it was found that there were a number of adjoining chambers, probably intended for the bolies of his wives or of his prominent court officials. The tomb of one of these, by name Nebnofer, "good master," a royal series was made of heavy seventor chanks, which any weil stand as the oldest chanks in the world being some 8,000 and old years old, as well

What the Dog Got.

CLINTON, Nov. it—A very curious circumstance happened here in the fox hunt Saturday. The dogs were hard on the hesis of a fox, when the fox darted into a hole, but some obstruction impeded its passage and it only entered far enough to conseal its body, leaving the end of its bushy tail sticking out of the hole. When the men came near they saw one of the dogs tearing across the field with the "brush" in its mouth and the fox flying in another direction, with nothing left of its beautiful tail but the skinned stump. The dog had iterally nulled off the hide, and having obtained the brush retired from the context. Several shots were fired at the fox, but failed to bring him down. From the Hartford Courant.